

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McILROY, Editor.
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Another fool girl has married an Indian brave. Her repentance will come quite as soon as that of those who have married foreign noblemen, but she will not have as big debts to pay.

Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, holds that no man's services are worth more than \$10,000 a year. He would not do their duty. Defects of most men are what make a really first-class man high-priced.

Lots of good things are coming out of Missouri just now. The fellows with cheap shotguns and crude ideas of "sport," who bang away at everything that wears feathers, and the fry-pan smarties who fish with dynamite are being made to understand that the game laws mean something, and that the song-birds and fish are valuable State property.

Trotwood's Monthly, published at Nashville, Tenn., has been publishing some excellent articles on the "Historic Highways of the South," with good descriptions of the terrific fighting on the old battle lines between Nashville and Chattanooga. The articles are written impartially and without venom, and will interest veterans of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio.

Justice Brown laid down an important legal principle in the Tobacco-Trust and Paper-Trust cases when he said: "The individual may stand upon his rights as a citizen, but the corporation is the creature of the State." It is created to be of benefit to the public, and the State has perfect right to inquire closely into how well it is serving the purpose of its creation. No official can be allowed the plea of self-incrimination to shield him from testifying as to the acts of the corporation.

The independent papers in Mississippi say that the State is simply rotten with politics and a most disgraceful condition of affairs exists. Not only are the officials generally corrupt, but there is going on a heated campaign for every office from Constable to United States Senator, which is interrupting industrial activity and turning the attention of the people away from the development of the State to miserable squabbles among office-seekers. The McComb City Enterprise says "too many of us would rather make a great, big, rich politician than a great, big, rich State." The papers demand that the Legislature stop this dirty wrangling and devote itself to doing something to improve the financial condition of the State, and call attention to its rich resources, the possibilities for immigrants and the development of its industries.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian revolutionist and writer, is coming to see President Roosevelt to get him to interest the American people in the Russian revolutionists. He is upon a fruitless errand, and if he was more of a man of the world he would know that to do so. The American people cannot interfere successfully in any of the political movements of Russia except to exert some influence upon the Czar and the bureaucracy to induce a more merciful treatment of the revolutionists. Revolutionists must be conducted by the people themselves, and outside interference is always likely to do far more harm than good. "They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." This is as true of the Russian people as of any other. They must work out their own salvation unaided by anything from outside Russia. The Russians are a peculiar people of a very low stage of development, with ideas and motives that the Americans cannot comprehend. Any advice that would come from this country would be worse than useless, because the advice would be such as would be given to our own people, English, Germans or French, and would be wholly inapplicable to people of a far lower standard and more crude and inchoate ideas. Let Mr. Gorky go back home and employ himself in educating his own people in primary ideas as to Government and modern society.

The American Tribune,

OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., PURCHASED BY

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Tribune has purchased the American Tribune, of Indianapolis, Ind., with all its good will, franchises, subscription lists, etc., and the office of publication will be removed to Washington, D. C.

The subscribers to the American Tribune will be furnished with The National Tribune to the termination of their subscriptions, and we sincerely hope to make them quite satisfied with the exchange.

The American Tribune was started in 1880 by Col. P. H. Fitzgerald, and attained a large circulation and great influence among the veterans over the country, and particularly in Indiana and adjoining States. It was clean, able, dignified and devoted to the interests of the veterans and their dependent ones. Its greatest work was the founding of the flourishing colony of Fitzgerald, Ga.

We welcome the subscribers and readers into The National Tribune family, where we are sure that they will feel entirely at home.

All subscriptions and communications for The American Tribune should hereafter be addressed to Washington, D. C.

THE McCUMBER BILL.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, is the author of the following bill, which has been favorably reported to the Senate by his Committee, and it is expected that it will promptly pass the Senate.

A Bill granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the war of the rebellion. It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, \$12 per month; 70 years, \$15 per month; 75 years or over, \$20 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time as for the same period of service receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law, or whose claim is pending in the Pension Office, shall be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Sec. 2. The rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder. In the report accompanying the bill the Committee recites the history of the passage of the Service Pension bills for the survivors of previous wars, and says:

"It is the opinion of your Committee that at this time has arrived when the Government should consider more liberally the claims of those aged veterans, who, as the years advance, find themselves growing less able to earn their support. The great number of special pension bills constantly on the calendars of both Houses of Congress, growing greater each year, is a constant reminder of the unfortunate condition of the old veterans of the civil war. It is now 41 years since the close of the civil war. No war since the Revolution has called for such heroic service, no war has involved such hardships, and no war can be compared with it in importance to the life of the Nation. That its soldiers should be treated with solicitude and care, that to those of any other war cannot be denied; that they should be treated with greater consideration than the soldiers of any war since the Revolution, considering the character of the struggle and all it meant to the country, may well be conceded."

"It will also be observed that the first act in relation to the War of 1812 required only 60 days' service; and the next one only 14 days' service; that the first act in reference to the war with Mexico required but 60 days' service; that the Indian wars pension law required but 30 days' service; that the act of the War of 1861, in reference to the war in which the soldiers were engaged to the length of service necessary to entitle any one of them to the benefits of the law, and to the amount received under any service-pension law or order the soldiers of other wars have been treated with consideration, but with greater consideration than those of the civil war."

"The spirit of all pension laws is that no soldier who honorably served his country in the time of great peril should be abandoned by that country at an advanced period in life or when by reason of wounds or injuries received in the line of duty he is unable to care for himself."

"The judgment of Congress as expressed by the law granting service pensions to soldiers of the war with Mexico, the judgment of the Executive and Interior Department in applying Order No. 78, of March 15, 1904, and legislation recommended by this Congress, entitling to the benefit of a claimant a proper period to entitle a claimant to the benefits of a general service pension, and inasmuch as under the present law, the claimant would now receive the sum of \$12 per month upon

showing total disability to perform manual labor, we have not attempted to change the law in this respect. Our observation justifies us in assuming that after the lapse of eight additional years, the pensioner will, as a rule, have declined in physical or mental ability to an extent which will require an additional sum for his support. And this presumption will apply with added force after he shall have attained the age of 75 years."

"Your Committee therefore are of the opinion that the bill should be so amended that any soldier who has served 90 days, has been honorably discharged and who shall have reached the age of 62 years shall receive a pension of \$12 per month, to be increased to \$15 per month when he shall have reached the age of 70 years, and to \$20 per month when he has reached the age of 75 years."

"The probable number of beneficiaries under this act and the increase in cost are shown in the following letter from the honorable Commissioner of Pensions:

"Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, March 23, 1906.

"My Dear Senator: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., requesting information as to the probable number of beneficiaries and the probable amount of increase to the pension roll that would result from the passage of a bill granting \$12 per month to all soldiers who served 90 days in the civil war and who have reached the age of 62 years; to be increased to \$15 per month when they have reached the age of 70 years, and to \$20 per month when they have reached the age of 75 years."

"The number of civil-war soldiers on the roll as of June 30, 1905, receiving less than \$12 per month on that date, who will be between the ages of 62 and 70 years on June 30, 1906, is estimated at 148,000.

"Of this number \$7,000 are receiving \$6 per month; 66,600 are receiving \$8 per month, and 44,400 are receiving \$10 per month. The proposed bill would increase the number of pensioners by 148,000, and the annual increase to these pensioners would be as follows, viz:

"\$7,000 would receive an increase of \$72 per year, or \$2,664,000
"66,600 would receive an increase of \$48 per year, or \$3,196,800
"44,400 would receive an increase of \$24 per year, or 1,065,600
"Total \$6,926,400

"Of the 230,000 civil-war soldiers pensioned at \$12 per month, and the 21,000 who are pensioned at \$14 per month, it is estimated that there are 148,000 between 70 and 75 years of age, and therefore would take \$15 under the bill. Of this number—

"48,000 would receive an increase of \$36 per year, or \$1,728,000
"5,000 would receive an increase of \$12 per year, or 60,000
"Total \$1,788,000

"Of the number of soldiers pensioned at rates between \$12 and \$14 per month, it is believed that 20,000 will be over 75 years of age on June 30, 1906. The increase to the roll caused by granting them \$20 per month would be about \$200,000 per year.

"Referring to your question as to what extent such an act would increase the pension appropriation on account of the new pensioners, it is believed that it would seem that an additional appropriation of \$19,714,400 per year would be required to pay the increased rate of \$15 per month to the soldiers now on the pension roll.

"From an estimate made by the War Department in 1896, it would appear that on June 30, 1906, there will be 232,722 on the civil-war pension rolls, and as the number of pensioners on the rolls at that date will not be over 675,000, there will then be over 100,000 survivors of the civil war not yet pensioned."

"This uncertain factor should be taken into account in preparing any estimates as to the number of beneficiaries under the proposed bill, and it is equally impossible to estimate the additional cost that would be produced by such application. It is safe to say that under the terms of the bill at least one-third of the pensioners would be applications during the coming year, and that an additional appropriation of \$4,000,000 would be required to pay them for the coming fiscal year, making a total cost of the bill of about \$15,000,000."

"The same additional amount would have to be added to the pension appropriation for some years, probably five years to come.

"Very truly yours,
"V. Warner, Commissioner.
"Hon. J. M. McCumber, United States Senator."

Against this estimate of \$15,000,000 a year to carry the bill into operation is set the following calculations of the mortality of pensioners:

The Pension Bureau estimates that on June 30, 1906, there will be 675,000 survivors of the civil war on the pension rolls. This number is estimated by ages as follows:

62 years and under 110,000
62 to 70 years 385,000
70 to 75 years 120,000
75 years and over 60,000
Total 675,000

The probable number of deaths that would occur in 10 years, according to the mortality tables of the New York Mutual Life and other insurance companies, according to the various ages at the present time, would be as follows:

Death rate per 1,000 below the age of 62 years, 360 in 10 years for 110,000 would be 39,600
Rate per 1,000 between the ages of 62 and 70 averaged at 60 years, 500 for 10 years for 385,000 would be 192,500
Rate per 1,000 between the ages of 70 and 75 years averaged at 72 years, 850 for 10 years for 120,000 would be 78,000
Rate per 1,000 of those over 75 years in the time of great peril, over 100 per cent; therefore for 60,000 we have 60,000
Total deaths in 10 years 370,000

Owing to the fact that nearly all these pensioners have contracted disease or were injured in the service, the death rate would be larger than among those in the ordinary pursuits of life. Therefore, it seems plain that though the first year might show an increase of possibly \$10,000,000 in pension expenditures the rapidly-rising mortality would soon bring them down within the present limits, and thereafter the pension expenditures will rapidly diminish.

Generals of the Army.

Editor National Tribune: Please answer the following question through the columns of your paper: How often was the rank of General conferred and upon whom?—John W. Findlay, O.

The men who have held the rank of full General of the American Army are Gen. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.—Editor National Tribune.

CAPT. WIRZ.

Much valuable testimony in regard to Capt. Wirz, the fiendish commandant of Andersonville, is brought out by a letter from Col. W. M. Hammond to the Daughters of the Confederacy. Col. Hammond attempts to defend Wirz, but incidentally he makes a strong indictment against Jefferson Davis and the other Confederate leaders. Col. Hammond was ordered by Gen. Braxton Bragg to go to Andersonville and make a thorough examination of the place. He had never heard of the prison, and was wholly unprepared for the condition of things that he found there. He spent three days at Andersonville inspecting the several departments and giving special attention to the hospital equipment and general sanitary arrangements of the prison. He reported upon this to Richmond, and his report can be found in Volume VII, Series II, of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. This was only a preliminary report, however, and a fuller report sent to Richmond was lost and has never been found. He charitably says that probably this was intercepted and destroyed by the Federal raiders around Richmond, a statement which will cause a smile of incredulity on the faces of all Union soldiers. He says that as he approached Andersonville he heard at Macon and other points terrible stories of the condition of things in the prison, and there was much blame attached to Capt. Wirz, so that he was interested in the man and studied him carefully. As to the results of his study he says:

"Major Wirz, when I saw him, appeared 40 years of age, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and was a trained soldier; a little below medium height, slight of figure, and lean almost to emaciation. He wore a military uniform, brown eyes. Direct in manner and expression, and active and alert in movement, he impressed me as one peculiarly fitted for the details of military administration. His control over his men had been badly mutilated near the wrist, caused by the fragment of a shell at an engagement near Baton Rouge, La., incapacitating him for active field duty. He was a man of great energy, visits to the sick and dying in the hospital, and while passing among the scarcely less wretched inmates of the camp at night, he went over minutely the needs and deficiencies of each department; and when I was on the point of leaving Andersonville he pressed me with tears streaming from his eyes, to urge upon the authorities at Richmond the absolute necessity for more and better food for the prisoners, for medical, dental and nursing aid, and to more creditably to our Government and to our civilization that thousands of the suffering and dying men in the stockade, mostly privates and non-commissioned officers, were placed in our hands should be released without the formality of an exchange or any equivalent whatsoever, and recommended that I advise the authorities at Richmond to make an immediate exchange of prisoners as could be furnished with transportation to Richmond or Savannah or such other point as might be selected, and there turn them over unconditionally to the Federal authorities."

"At the time of my visit there were 23,951 prisoners in the hospital tents and in the stockade, mostly privates and non-commissioned officers, and they were in our hands should be released without the formality of an exchange or any equivalent whatsoever, and recommended that I advise the authorities at Richmond to make an immediate exchange of prisoners as could be furnished with transportation to Richmond or Savannah or such other point as might be selected, and there turn them over unconditionally to the Federal authorities."

"The fine need not be paid if, on completing the sentence, the prisoners make affidavit that they are not possessed of more than \$20. In lieu of paying the fine they then may serve 30 days longer. Counsel for the prisoners announce that an appeal will be taken.

In imposing the sentence Judge Speer reminded the prisoners that they had been found guilty of these heinous charges by a jury of plain, clear-sighted, honest Americans, of that jury there was not a man who could not trace his ancestry to a Revolutionary patriot. Their verdict was the best answer to the oft-repeated assertion that no man worth a million dollars could be convicted by a jury. Every legal technicality that could be invoked had been brought to bear to save them. Notwithstanding the gravity of the offense, it was not deemed necessary to impose the extreme penalty of capital sentences, which would aggregate 17 years' imprisonment and \$38,749.90 in fines. He would measure the punishment by that imposed by his brother officers upon Carter, and would recognize that both of the prisoners were elderly men who had been in prison for more than a year.

Losses at Franklin and Gettysburg.

Editor National Tribune: Could you publish in The National Tribune a short statement from the official records of the number of men commanded by Franklin?—John W. Findlay, O.

The figures asked for by our correspondent are so uncertain as to be hardly more than good guesses. The number of men in Pickett's Division has been variously stated at from 12,000 to 18,000, and even 20,000. His losses have been much disputed. Some of the Confederates have said that two-thirds of Pickett's command were killed, wounded or captured. This has been again strongly denied, and the Confederate historians have minimized to the utmost the loss of their army at Gettysburg, so that there is a difference of several thousand in the totals between the reports of the Union commanders and those of their opponents. The same uncertainty exists with regard to the number engaged and the losses at Franklin. Gen. Hood had probably 45,000 effective in his army, but how many he had actually engaged is quite another matter. He buried 1,750 on the field, had 3,800 in hospital, and lost 702 captured, an aggregate of 6,252, exclusive of those who were so slightly wounded as to be able to keep up with their command. Gen. Schofield lost 189 killed, 1,033 wounded and 1,104 missing, an aggregate of 2,326.—Editor National Tribune.

THE GREENE-GAYNOR TRIAL.

The result of the Greene-Gaynor trial at Savannah is another thundering declaration as to how much better it pays to be honest. Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were contractors, who were in too much hurry to get rich. They had been undoubtedly playing all manner of sharp practices in the execution of their contracts before they launched out upon their gigantic scheme of robbery in connection with the United States Engineer whose duty it was to supervise them and hold them to a strict accountability to the United States. He was corruptly negligent in his duty, and shared in the division of the profits of his own wrong-doing. For this he has lost his commission in the United States Army; served a term of five years in the penitentiary; has been put to enormous expense defending his case; has lost very much, if not all, of his ill-gotten gains, and is branded for life as unfit for association with honorable, decent men. In a purely monetary way, and without counting in the shame and disgrace which would be worse than death to most men, he is out of pocket a great many dollars in the loss of salary and opportunities for the future. He can never be employed in any way that will suit his education and talents, because, careless as men may be about morals, the worst of them will not associate themselves in any kind of business with a man who has been branded as a felon.

The jury at Savannah unanimously declared Greene and Gaynor guilty of conspiracy against the Government, presenting false claims and embezzlement. The penalty for this is imprisonment in the penitentiary, which may extend to 17 years, and a fine of \$575,000. The least punishment that can be inflicted under the findings of the jury is two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$1,000. Greene's and Gaynor's legal troubles began with their indictment Dec. 9, 1899, or seven years ago. They fled to Canada, and for years maintained a costly fight in the courts to prevent extradition. They also forfeited their bail of \$80,000. They have thus lost up to this moment, at least, seven of the most profitable years of their lives, four of which were spent in Canada, and during which time more honest contractors have been making large sums of money in the profitable execution of legitimate undertakings. Greene and Gaynor have been before the courts six full years, with legal proceedings in New York, Savannah, Montreal, Quebec and London, at a cost reported to reach \$250,000 for them and \$200,000 for the United States. Even if, which is unlikely, they manage to escape the penitentiary, the record up to this time will show that they could have much better executed their contracts with the Government at a loss than to have resorted to stealing. Though they got away with an amount far in excess of the plunderings of any other contractors in the history of the United States, they were, instead of being exceedingly smart and cunning, consummate fools to have done as they did. Honestly would have paid them incomparably better than the most successful fraud.

Judge Speer has sentenced the prisoners to serve four years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay each a fine of \$575,794.90, the amount they are charged with having embezzled.

Upon one indictment the sentence was two years and upon each of the other indictments four years, but the court directed that the sentences be served concurrently, which reduced the term to four years. Thus, with the allowance of three months off each year during which the behavior of the prisoners may be good, the sentence would be reduced to three years.

The fine need not be paid if, on completing the sentence, the prisoners make affidavit that they are not possessed of more than \$20. In lieu of paying the fine they then may serve 30 days longer. Counsel for the prisoners announce that an appeal will be taken.

In imposing the sentence Judge Speer reminded the prisoners that they had been found guilty of these heinous charges by a jury of plain, clear-sighted, honest Americans, of that jury there was not a man who could not trace his ancestry to a Revolutionary patriot. Their verdict was the best answer to the oft-repeated assertion that no man worth a million dollars could be convicted by a jury. Every legal technicality that could be invoked had been brought to bear to save them. Notwithstanding the gravity of the offense, it was not deemed necessary to impose the extreme penalty of capital sentences, which would aggregate 17 years' imprisonment and \$38,749.90 in fines. He would measure the punishment by that imposed by his brother officers upon Carter, and would recognize that both of the prisoners were elderly men who had been in prison for more than a year.

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Major Estes G. Rathbone is resolute in demanding that his name shall be reopened and his name vindicated. He received an amnesty with other American prisoners who had been in the military or naval service of the United States. He is suffering with nervous prostration only, and the doctor has pronounced his growths and kidney trouble are wholly incurable.

Representative Garber, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Committee, says that Gov. Pattison will surely get well. He is suffering with nervous prostration only, and the doctor has pronounced his growths and kidney trouble are wholly incurable.

Mrs. Jane Jutte, widow of the coal king, is suing Frank N. Hoffstet and James W. Friend to recover several million dollars' worth of property which she alleged they obtained from her husband before his death when he was insane. She charges that they did everything to induce her husband to drink again after he had quit the habit. She had great difficulty for months before his death in preventing him from committing suicide by jumping from the bridge, and she was shooting his rifle. Her testimony is strongly to the effect that her husband was absolutely incapable of transacting business at the time that the papers were signed.

The friends of Gen. R. H. Warfield, Past Senior Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be gratified to learn that he has established himself in a new hotel, which will undoubtedly make as attractive a place for him as he made his other hotel. For this he acquired a world-wide reputation. He is now located at the Hotel at 808 Geary St., San Francisco, is absolutely fire-proof, with all the latest comforts and elegancies.

Capt. W. C. Johnson, Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, who has been elected Chairman of the Postmaster of Cincinnati, and the intelligence will be gratefully received by the entire Grand Army of the Republic, which remembers with admiration how he has come to the rescue of the hands of the dead Sexton and administered the affairs of the Order with the greatest ability and zeal. He has been for some years a member of the Board of Public Safety of Cincinnati. Andrew C. Fields, the former legislative agent of the New York Mutual Life, is following the example of Judge Andrew Hamilton and is now a candidate for the office of Mayor of New York. He is suffering from an incurable disease, but it is hoped that with proper care his life may be prolonged for some years.

Representative Joseph W. Babcock, who has retired from the Chairmanship of the Congressional Campaign Committee, says that he has no idea of retiring from Congress and devoting himself to a new career in Washington. This is an invention of his enemies. He is, in fact, preparing for the hardest fight in his political career, as Senator La Follette has declared that his first act in the coming campaign will be to defeat Babcock for re-election. La Follette proposes to run four rival candidates, one in each County in Babcock's district, and to have them vote in the primaries. Democrats will be asked to vote for Babcock's rivals, which can be done under the Wisconsin law.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., retired, received a handsome vindication last week at the hands of Representative Henry T. Bannon, of the 10th Ohio District. Gen. Smith did not need any vindication, but he was a victim of a man of all right-thinking people, but Mr. Bannon showed that Gen. Smith's entire course was proper and soldierly. Another distinguished foreign nobleman has come to the city of Cincinnati, de Carazzi, who has been cutting quite a swath in New York society, has been arrested for "jumping" his board bill. He had been in his hotel for some time, carried out of the hotel. He fainted when taken into the Police Court.

Carl Schurz wrote to the German-American meeting that there is no reason for quarrels between the United States and Germany. The friendship between those peoples is as old as the Republic itself. Men who would attempt to bring about a war without the most commanding necessity belong to an era of barbarism.

Capt. George H. Pettis, Secretary California Volunteer Veteran Association, Providence, R. I., has been appointed by Gov. Uter, of Rhode Island, State Senator, to represent the veterans of the war of 1861-65 at the second annual meeting of such officials in Washington. Capt. Pettis served as First Lieutenant of Co. K, 1st Cal., and First Adjutant and Adjutant of the 1st N. M.

Capt. W. A. Fuller, who was conductor of the train stolen by the Andrews Raiders at Big Sandy, April 12, 1862, died quite recently at Atlanta, Ga. Except for his ready action and courageous pursuit of the rascals, his plans would have been successful. It will be remembered that Andrews and his party, disguised as refugees, took possession of Capt. Fuller's train at the station, and while the conductor and passengers were at breakfast, Capt. Fuller with two of his men rushed after the train on foot for a while, and then they secured it. They pushed forward until they secured an old engine and began the chase with steam. The country was aroused, the Union soldiers were aroused, captured, and they were then held captive. Gen. James N. Clarkson, of Iowa, who was formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General, and one of the ablest political managers this country ever knew, is now Surveyor of the Port of New York. He says that his chief interest is centered in the welfare of his three promising sons—Crocker, who is making his way as a lawyer in New York City; Hal, who is pursuing the law at a military law in the Republic of Uruguay, and Grosvenor, who has gone to New Mexico to grow up with the country, and who is a particularly brilliant and attractive young man.

Thas. C. Hennings, of St. Louis, a prominent Democratic politician, says that Missouri is for Folk, and that "Mr. Folk is making no canvass as yet for the nomination, and I do not know whether he will make one, but I am convinced, as the air is now shaping, that the West and South will be united for him for the nomination in 1908."

The latest news from ex-President James W. Alexander, of the Equitable, is that he has undergone two surgical operations, and that his condition is considerably improved, but he is yet far from full recovery.

Chas. A. Peabody, President of the New York Mutual Life, denies any connection with E. H. Harriman, J. Pierpont Morgan or the Standard Oil. His story has been that they put him in charge of the Mutual Life's millions.

Charles Scott, of Bolivar County, Miss., is alleged to be ineligible for Governor of the State, for which office he has announced himself a candidate. He says that he fought a duel with Charles Wright, editor of the

Vicksburg American. The Mississippi law denounces severe penalties, including absolute disfranchisement, against any one engaging in a duel, either as principal or second.

ANOTHER NAMED SOLDIER'S BILL.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, has reported favorably the following bill, which will probably pass the Senate:

A Bill to amend the Act of March 2, 1903, increasing the pensions of those who have lost limbs or been totally disabled in the military or naval service of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$40 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$45 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$50 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$55 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$60 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$65 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$70 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$75 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$80 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$85 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$90 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$95 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$100 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$105 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$110 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$115 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$120 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$125 per month; that all persons who, in like manner, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive